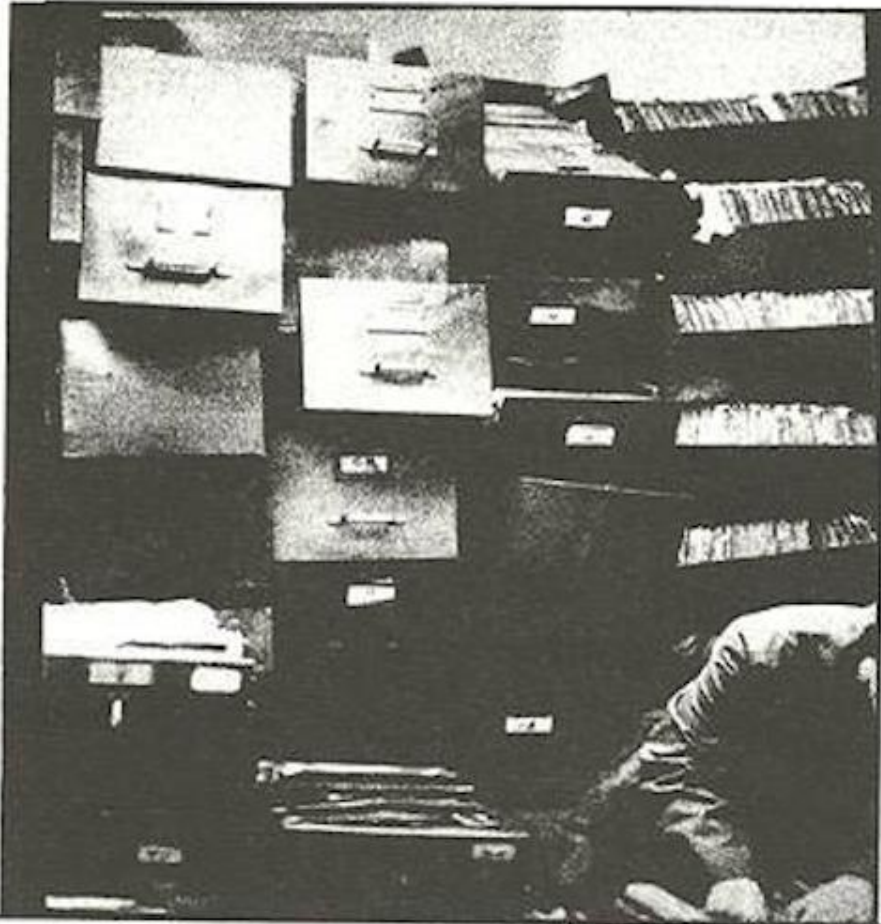


SCRAP BOOK - THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF CHIROPRACTIC

Compiled by Todd Waters, 2015



The following pages present a compilation of Chiropractic materials that trace the evolution of B.J. Palmer's Scrap Book. Sources used for this compilation of the SB came from early *P.S.C. Announcements*, B.J. Palmer's Green Books, and August Dye's *Evolution of Chiropractic*. The Scrap Book resurfaced in the 1980's and was transferred into Palmer's archives as told from articles by Gary Street, Joseph Keating and Glenda Weiss.



A photo of the file drawers after they were removed from the vault and stacked in the room off from the Palmer Library 1983

From *D.D. Palmer, The Early Years*, Gary Street.

WHAT IS THE SCRAP BOOK?

The Scrap Book was the entire collected history of Chiropractic dating as far back as 1890 to B.J.'s death. In *The Bigness of the Fellow Within* B.J. Palmer gave us an account of the Scrap Book in "The Story of SB." He described the Scrap Book as a massive collection of files that contained the entire history of Chiropractic. So massive was this collection it filled three floors of vaults.

B.J. stated that he started this collection as a child when he saved the writings of his father. These writings were compiled and placed in binders. Every significant discovery and development was dated and recorded. Surely the "Ah-Ha" moment would have been recorded when D.D. Palmer discovered Chiropractic as we are told on September 18, 1895. The early notes would also solve the mystery of Jim Atkinson, the spiritual entity D.D. claimed revealed to him the principles of Chiropractic.

By 1906 the Scrap Book consisted of 30 bound volumes. This collection was at that time called "the autobiography of Chiropractic." B.J. made note of it when describing the school's library in the Palmer's first text book *The Science of Chiropractic, Volume 1*.

Why was the Scrap Book important? The entire history of Chiropractic was recorded in one set of bound volumes named the autobiography of Chiropractic. There were no copies made. Not only was the information irreplaceable, it could also settle any dispute made of the early history of Chiropractic. Any question regarding the history of Chiropractic could be answered from the Scrap Book.

What became of the Scrap Book? At some point in time, perhaps after the death of B.J. the Scrap Book seems to have vanished. Drs. Merwin Zarbuck and Gary Street searched for over 25 years for the Scrap Book described in *Bigness of the Fellow Within*. Finally, in THE EARLY 1980's after an exhaustive search on Palmer grounds they discovered an elevator shaft encased behind a wall. The elevator shaft was a time capsule that preserved the complete history of Chiropractic. Drs. Zarbuck and Street had the honors of being the first to go through the files.

Students were hired to retrieve the stacks of files from the elevator shaft and haul them into the archive to be processed. Some students were given the assignment to scan each document. Palmer archivist Glenda Weiss undertook the laborious task of cataloging the files in the school's archives.

Why was the Scrap Book encased in an elevator shaft behind a wall? In this editor's opinion the elevator shaft was a time capsule to be opened at a later date.

What discoveries have been gleaned from the Scrap Book? A wealth of Chiropractic history has been made available in the archives of Palmer College of Chiropractic: D.D. Palmer's journals, patient day books, his earliest publications *The Magnetic* and *The*

Chiropractic and his personal correspondences. A full run of B.J. Palmer's *The Chiropractor* and *The Fountain Head News* are also now on file.

Do we now have the full history of Chiropractic? Unfortunately, no. To this editor's knowledge, the original bound volumes that were once identified as the autobiography of Chiropractic have not surfaced for public view. As B.J. wrote there should have been nine volumes of notes written by hand from D.D. Palmer dating from 1890 to 1904. To many Chiropractic historians these books would be the most desired. In them would contain all the vital information regarding the discovery of Chiropractic recorded the day(s) it occurred. The pages of September 18, 1895 would be of significant interest. Also, any writings regarding the mysterious Jim Atkinson would be very revealing to what influence he had on Chiropractic. However, this information is not available.

Some other key items are missing such as D.D.'s patient day book from the year 1895, his journal from the period of 1895 and his advertiser publications from 1895.

Will more items surface from the Scrap Book that we have not seen yet? It is this editor's opinion that more items will continue to surface from the massive collection that was discovered in the elevator shaft by Drs. Zarbuck and Street. However, we should all be very thankful for what has been made available to us in Palmer's archives.



What follows is a compilation and brief history of the Scrap Book from its creation to its first coming to light from its time capsule. These stories are told by B.J. Palmer, August Dye, Gary Street, Joseph Keating and Glenda Weiss.

THE STORY OF SB

“SB” might mean one thing to some, but to us hereabouts, when there is a ring around those two letters, they mean Scrap Book.

In 1890, when we were but nine years of age, D.D. Palmer wrote longhand articles at his high desk which is now in our PSC Palmerana Museum. As he would write and rewrite these articles, recording his thinking, he would throw earlier copies in the wastebasket. D.D. Palmer was a perfect penman, always using a gold pen, diamond-tipped, which we also have in our museum.

Even though but a kid of nine, we used to go every night to this wastebasket and gather those papers, assemble them, and store them away. Why? We didn't know then, and we don't now know why we did it then. Evidently there was an urge to do so. Did we think then D.D. Palmer was to become a famous man of science? Did we feel his writings would have great historical value? Did we foresee that what he was writing would some day cover the world and rock the American Medical Association into serious meditations?

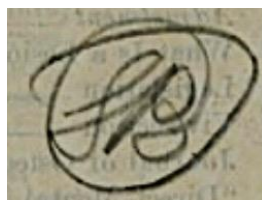
Then what was it, in the kid of nine, which prompted him to save these writings? If we were to answer now, we would say Innate in the boy knew the future and directed his life then as it has ever since.

1890 was the beginning of our SB. We have kept it alive. Today we have a vault 20 feet long, 12 feet wide, 60 feet high divided into 3 floors, with filing cabinets of every description filled with things connected with chiropractic, directly or indirectly. For fifty-nine years we have compiled, cataloged, card-indexed every imaginable thing. Millions of copies! In that vault lies the history of Chiropractic before it was, and as it has been ever since.

Whenever an early disputable question arises, the answer is in that SB. It is a compilation of everything that has happened. Magazines, leaflets, letters, publications, books, newspaper advertisements, legal papers - in fact, everything that directly or indirectly touches Chiropractic in any and all its phases. It is as Ralph Evans has often said: “It is worth anybody's life to go into that vault and take out anything without our specific permission.”

The Iowa State Historical Society has asked that we endow them with our SB so that it can become a part of the history of Iowa. Maybe we will!

-THE BIGNESS OF THE FELLOW WITHIN, BJ PALMER, 1949, P. 395.



(Preface to Vol. IV - The Chiropractor's Adjuster)

My father was a prolific writer. He wrote much on many subjects. Some were directly apropos to chiropractic, many of them were foreign to it. He was very versatile in thinking, writing and speaking. He was a broad reader and a radical thinker. Away back in the years past, when I was but a boy, I recall going to his waste-basket each night, picking out the many sheets of long-hand, hand-written copies of his writings. I saved them. I saved them through the years, as much as I could. The compilation of these constituted my first step towards a Scrap Book.

Although chiropractic was not so named until 1895, yet the naming of "chiropractic" was much like the naming of a baby; it was nine months old before it was named. Chiropractic, in the beginning of the thoughts upon which it was named, dates back at least five years previous to 1895. During those five years, as I review many of these writings, I find they talk about various phases of that which now constitutes some of the phases of our present day philosophy, showing that my father was thinking along and towards those lines which eventually, suddenly crystallized in the accidental case of Harvey Lillard, after which it sprung suddenly into fire and produced the white hot blaze.

My father only wrote two books. Each of these consisted of writings which he compiled. The one was printed before the death, the other Mrs. D. D. Palmer published immediately after his death.

Previous to my father's death he and I became domestically estranged. The issues being personal and not professional. I shall not bother the reading public with them. However, it is sufficient to say that all of father's writings were thoroughly saturated with his domestic and personal differences. He hardly wrote anything that he did not inject into it his personal views of myself. For this reason alone his writings did not meet with favor. The sale was very limited. That fact, in itself, made him more bitter against the profession.

That his writings had great merit, none dispute. That they were full of chiropractic wisdom, all admit. But no person cared to wade through a mass of personal tirades between father and son to hunt for a kernel of fact.

That the expressions of merit and wisdom should be buried with him would constitute an irreparable evil to chiropractic.

No library can or should be complete without D. D. Palmer's book in it. There has been a call for them. This book is the effort to meet that demand. I make no apologies to the public for what I have done with my Father's writings. I feel that in giving them to the people who want them that I have performed a service for them. In deleting all that which is foreign to the issue, I have put the profession before the persons.

B. J. PALMER

—PREFACE (ABRIDGED) CHIROPRACTOR'S ADJUSTER,

A COMPILATION OF THE WRITINGS OF D. D. PALMER, VOL IV, 1921

AUGUST DYE ON THE SCRAP BOOK

From *The Evolution of Chiropractic*

“In the summer of 1937, when checking up on certain points, on which I wanted information, I asked B. J. if he knew when his father began his study that led to his discovery. I recalled at some time in the many talks I had reported, B. J. had related how he used to collect scraps of paper on which D. D. had made notes and then thrown into the wastebasket. Let me state the answer in B. J.’s words: “Beginning back in 1890, five years before father discovered Chiropractic, he was writing along the lines of his investigation his early ideas on scraps of paper as they occurred to him. He never tore up his longhand notes but merely wadded them up as so much waste paper and threw them in the basket. Every night, even though I was but a young boy, I used to go to that basket and pick out those scraps, straightened them out, and kept them. I now have those early notes made long before Chiropractic was discovered.” “From that time until today, I have been gathering everything, anything, and all things which in any way are analogous to or associated with the Chiropractic movement, cataloging them, card-indexing them, and filing them away in my Scrap Book. This Scrap Book has every detail filed in it concerning Chiropractic, and is filed away in fireproof vaults,-containing a multitude of notes and data above the Chiropractic movement.” “This Scrap Book has never seen the light of day, but is buried as it is and when the history which you say is today unknown is recorded, it will be written by someone who will then go through that Scrap Book and gather all of the data he wants, to bring out point by point the faces and figures of every step in Chiropractic history-because it is all there.” That history, of course, will record many things not necessary to record in this story of Chiropractic’s evolution. It will record the battles of Chiropractic for its right to exist as a separate, pure and unadulterated system of health service, both within the ranks and without its fold. In later pages I will review parts of this factionalism within the ranks, just as I will also review the medical persecution and legal prosecution-this latter usually instigated by the former. But all of this had to do with retarding the process of evolution”...

-EVOLUTION OF CHIROPRACTIC, AUGUST DYE, P. 12, 1939

Dye mentions the Scrap Book again on page 31:

“Linked with the name of the Discoverer and Founder of Chiropractic is that of its first patient. That patient was Harvey Lillard, the negro janitor of the Putnam Building in which D. D. had his office. That was a small office, divided into two rooms, one of which D. D. called his Treatment Room, the other his Reception Room and private office. Harvey was so deaf that he could not hear the noises of the horse-drawn traffic on the street four floors below, nor could he hear the rumbling of the trolley as it rounded the corner. Being interested in the welfare of the sick, as a practicing healer and as a student in search of a

means to more effectively treat the sick, D. D. was naturally interested in Harvey's case. Just how D. D. noticed the spot on the back of Harvey's neck, which he thought might have some relation to the cause of his deafness, there is no recorded history other than as I shall relate it here,-an incident every Palmer graduate and student has heard from the lecture platform or read in articles on early Chiropractic. I mean the exact circumstance that induced D. D. to look to Harvey's spine in the first instance. The deductions leading D. D. to do this are doubtless pasted in B. J.'s Scrap Book, in the Founder's notes made at the time. All that is now definitely known is that D. D. discovered it as a part of his investigation. I have heard B. J. relate the incident in many a lecture before the student body at the P. S. C., and D. D. himself has described it to me in very much the same manner as B. J. tells it."

Dye's last mention of the Scrap Book is on page 282:

"In an earlier chapter I state the early history of Chiropractic is almost unknown, that I doubted if the minute details were known by even B. J. himself, notwithstanding his closeness to its development. It is not, of course, unknown to him, but in the time of the making of Chiropractic's history, his mind has been filled with a mass of data, struggles to keep Chiropractic on the road he conceived it should travel in its evolution, constant conflicts with the rank and file and other educators and "leaders" in the movement, and his work of research, he would have to be a super-normal man to remember the early history-and B. J. Palmer is not a superman.

This other power is the power of observation, because of which, coupled with his foresight, although he was but a mere lad of some ten years or so when the Discoverer started his early study and investigation some years before he made the discovery, B. J. formed the habit of collecting his father's notes after they had been crumpled up and thrown into the wastepaper basket. He smoothed them out and hid them away. They have since been classified, indexed and stored away in his Scrap Book, and filed in storage vaults. Some day they will again be opened to the light of day, when some historian undertakes the voluminous task of writing a complete history of the Chiropractic movement. That history will record those early investigations of the Founder, as well as the struggles, the failures and the successes, and the researches that will have finally culminated in the Chiropractic of the day that history is written. But with the present trend in literary endeavors toward the consolidation of historical data within a comparatively small number of pages, to be kept if possible between the covers of one small volume, the labors of such a historian will of necessity be a labor of love of the Chiropractic idea. The royalties he will get from the publication of such a voluminous work with the necessary research in its preparation will be hardly sufficient to remunerate him for the tremendous task its compilation will involve. Recorded, of course, it will be for future Chiropractors at some time."

Chasing the Evolution of the Scrap Book

B.J.'s Scrap Book began as a collection of his father's early writings. Unbeknownst to D.D., B.J. rescued these drafts from the waste basket. It appears that B.J. began collecting these notes as far back as 1890 when his father was a magnetic healer searching for the Cause of dis-ease. D.D. Palmer most likely would not have approved of such a collection of his notes. B.J. wrote many times that his father was very secretive and protective of his science. Patients were not allowed to witness how adjustments were done. It was written one occasion D.D. smashed or removed a mirror when a patient glanced into it as an adjustment was performed.

The loose leaf notes of long hand writing were placed in a hard cover binder. D.D. Palmer continued to develop his theories and record them in his private writings. Many more binders were filled as D.D. founded and developed a new science and named it Chiropractic. Eventually, D.D. was aware of B.J.'s Scrap Book and referred to it as we will see later.

Perhaps the first public record of the Scrap Book was made by B.J. in 1904 in the P.S.C.'s Announcement, a publication made for prospective students. B.J. touted the school's library which contained an impressive amount of medical books for student use. The library also featured the only set of the "autobiography of Chiropractic" containing the entire history of Chiropractic in nine volumes. This autobiography of Chiropractic would in years later be known as the Scrap Book.

LIBRARY

"The Palmer School of Chiropractic, and every student thereof, have good reasons to be proud of the large number of books that we have for their use.

This library is composed of 897 volumes, which are in 32 sections of the Globe-Wernicke Book Case Units.

This library also contains the only set, composed of nine volumes of original writings, of the autobiography of Chiropractic from its birth to the present date.

The origin and date of each article, when received by B. J. Palmer, were compiled in book form so as to prove in the future, without a doubt, the authenticity of the origin and subsequent development of the science of Chiropractic by that masterly and unique brain of its discoverer, Dr. D. D. Palmer."

-PSC ANNOUNCEMENT, 1904

The Palmer library was promoted again in the Palmer's first textbook *The Science of Chiropractic Vol. 1* from 1906. The library had grown from 32 sections of book case units to 40. The books contained in the units went from 897 volumes to 15,000. However, this editor feels this was a typo and the author meant to write 1,500 volumes. The autobiography of Chiropractic grew from nine volumes to thirty.

LIBRARY
Value \$5,000

"The Palmer School of Chiropractic, and every student thereof, have good reasons to be proud of the number of books that we have for their use.

This library is composed of 15,000 volumes, which are in 40 sections of the Globe-Wernecke Book Case Units. It contains the only set, thirty volumes, of original writings of the autobiography of Chiropractic from its birth to the present date.

The origin and date of each article, when received by B.J. Palmer were compiled in book form so as to prove, in the future, without a doubt, the authenticity of the origin and subsequent development of the Science of Chiropractic.

Many medical works, centuries old, of great value, also books dealing upon Chiropractic and a large number of modes of healing are here. Thus it will be readily observed that these books are especially adapted for the use of students who desire a full knowledge of the science of Chiropractic and a broad comparison. This is one of the essentials upon which this school has won its wide reputation as the highest Chiropractic authority."

-THE SCIENCE OF CHIROPRACTIC, BJ PALMER, VOL 1, 1906



The library and Scrap Book as it appeared in 1906. The Scrap Book filled 30 bound volumes at this time. Photo shows 40 sections of Globe-Wernecke Book Case Units. This may be the very first photo of the Scrap Book ever taken.

Each year the Palmer School of Chiropractic issued a new school announcement and updated its content. As the science of Chiropractic grew so too grew the Scrap Book. By 1909 the autobiography of Chiropractic” expanded to 75 volumes.

LIBRARY

“The P.S.C., and every student thereof have good reasons to be proud of the large number of books that we have for their use.

This library is composed of several thousand volumes, of selected intellectual works, which are in 59 sections of the Globe-Wenicke Book Case Units.

This library also contains the only set, composed of 75 large volumes of original writings of the autobiography of Chiropractic from its birth to present date. The ins and outs of the truth of the discovery and development of Chiropractic are all contained in well authenticated facts within the covers of this library within itself.

The origin and date of each original manuscript regarding an idea, discovery or invention and when received or brought out are and were compiled in book form, so as to prove in the future without a doubt, the authenticity of the origin and subsequent development of the science of Chiropractic.

Many medical works, centuries old of great value, also books dealing upon this philosophy, and many modes of healing, are in this library. A most complete library of Osteopathy, even to the original type written lectures of Dr. Smith (*William Smith, instructor at of A.T. Still's School), years before Osteopathy reached its zenith including the recent books upon this subject – in fact, as complete a library as in existence is herein also. Thus it will be readily observed that these books are especially adapted for the use of students who desire a full knowledge of the science of Chiropractic or wish to compare its superior abilities or philosophies with any other. This is one of the essentials upon which this school has won its world-wide reputation.”**

-PSC ANNOUNCEMENT, 1909, P. 85

By 1912 B.J. no longer measured the autobiography of Chiropractic by number of book volumes but by book cases. He was kind to give us the make and model of these bookcases (Globe-Wernicke V.F. Units) so we might have some idea how much content it held.

“This library is composed of several thousand volumes, of selected intellectual works, which are in 79 sections of the Globe-Wenickle Book Case Units. Its value is \$7,000.

This library also contains the only set, composed of 21 large Globe-Wernicke V.F. Units of original writings of the autobiography of chiropractic from its birth (20 years ago) to its present date. The ins and outs of the truth of the discovery and development of Chiropractic are all contained in well authenticated facts within the covers of this library within itself.

The origin and date of each original manuscript regarding an idea, discovery or invention and when received or brought out are and were compiled in book form, to prove, in the future, without a doubt, the authenticity of the origin and subsequent development of the science of Chiropractic.

Many medical works, centuries old, of great value, also books dealing upon this philosophy, and many modes of healing, are in this library. A most complete library of Osteopathy, even to the original typewritten lectures of Dr. Smith*, years before Osteopathy reached its zenith, including the recent books upon this subject – in fact, as complete a library as is in existence is herein also. Thus it will be readily observed that these books are especially adapted for the use at legal trials. This is one of the essentials upon which this school has won its world-wide reputation.”

-PSC ANNOUNCEMENT, 1912, P. 179

Another example of a 1913 P.S.C. School Announcement shows the autobiography continually expanding as more book units were required to file it.

LIBRARY

“The P.S.C., and every student thereof have good reasons to be proud of the large number of books that we have for reference.

This library is composed of several thousand volumes, of selected intellectual works, which are in 79 sections of the Globe-Wenickle Book Case Units. Its value is \$7,000.

This library also contains the only set, composed of 36 large Globe-Wernicke V.F. Units of original writings of the autobiography of chiropractic from its birth (21 years ago) to its present date. The ins and outs of the truth of the discovery and development of Chiropractic are all contained in well authenticated facts within the covers of this library within itself.

The origin and date of each original manuscript regarding an idea, discovery or invention and when received or brought out are and were compiled in book form, to prove, in the future, without a doubt, the authenticity of the origin and subsequent development of the science of Chiropractic.”

-PSC ANNOUNCEMENT, 1913, P. 165

During the movement, in which The Palmer School of chiropractic has been making history, we have accumulated those things from which a historian will write history in days to come. Some forty-nine 25-inch Globe-Wernicke Vertical Unit filing Sections are packed with the Printed history of Chiropractic. Another cabinet contains thousands of photographs from which every phase of the work can be pictorially illustrated. The material is here, the gatherer and gleaner has been busy – yet he has no time to spare to compile.

-MALICE AFORETHOUGHT, BJ PALMER, 1915, P. 4



The P.S.C. library as it appeared in 1913. At this time the Scrap Book filled 36 Globe-Wenicke V.F. Units of the 79 sections shown here.

*Dr. William Smith's Notes from A.T. Still's School of Osteopathy were a feature in Palmer's library. Researcher Jerry Guyer located the notes and they can be seen at:
<https://www.atsu.edu/museum/subscription/pdfs/NotesOnAnatomyWilliamSmith.pdf>

D.D.'S MENTIONS OF THE SCRAP BOOK

One of the advantages of documenting the autobiography of Chiropractic was that any dispute of Chiropractic's past could be settled by looking within its pages. D.D. Palmer had many disputes with B.J. over Chiropractic's development and suggested that B.J. and anyone else should review the autobiography to see that He was correct.

In D.D. Palmer's 1910 *Chiropractor's Adjuster*, B.J.'s autobiography of Chiropractic (Scrap Book) is referred to at least three times as shown in the following articles. In the first article D.D. claimed that he made the discovery that the body is heated by nerves and not blood. This was a response to B.J. publishing his father's articles in green books under B.J.'s name as the author. Here, D.D. republishes an article that was printed in the 1906 edition of the *Science of Chiropractic*. Bold type emphasis and final comment is D.D.'s.

WHO DISCOVERED THAT THE BODY IS HEATED BY NERVES DURING HEALTH AND DISEASE?

"It will be of interest to 'The Chiropractor' readers to learn how Dr. D. D. Palmer discovered that the body is heated by nerves, and not by blood.

In the afternoon of July 1, 1903, in suite 15 of the Aiken Block, Santa Barbara, Cal., D. D. Palmer was holding a clinic. The patient was Roy Renwick of that city. There were present as students, H. D. Reynard, Ira H. Lucas, O. G. Smith, Minora C. Paxon, A. B. Wightman and M. A. Collier, in all eight witnesses.

"The patient, A. R. Renwick, had the left hand, arm and shoulder and on up to the spine, intensely hot. Dr. Palmer drew the attention of the class to the excessive heat condition of the portion named, the balance being normal in temperature. He then gave an adjustment in the dorsal region which relieved the pinched nerve on the left side, also the excessive heat of the left upper limb. But he had thrown the vertebra too far. He asked the class, 'Is the body heated by blood or by nerves?' He then left them for two or three minutes. He returned and asked them, 'Is the body heat by blood or by nerves?' The class unanimously answered, 'By nerves.' Thus was this new thought originated."

The above circumstance is substantiated by a letter written that evening to the doctor's son, B. J. Palmer, D. C., also by several following letters, which further explained that the caloric of the body whether normal or in excess, was furnished by calorific nerves. **These letters were placed with other original writings in one of the ten bound volumes in order to prove the autobiography of Chiropractic from its birth. Here are the original writings, which show beyond the shadow of a doubt who originated the principles of Chiropractic. The doctor's son anticipated that some sneak-thief would try to appropriate the credit of originality, and would desire to rob his father of the honor justly due him; thus, his reason for compiling his original writings."**

...Really-what did "this boy" discover in regard to the cause of disease? Who would then have thought that "this boy" would have proved to be a sneak-thief; that he would try to appropriate

the credit of originating the principles of this science; that he would even desire to rob his father of the honor justly due him?"

-THE CHIROPRACTOR'S ADJUSTER, 1910, DD PALMER, P. 485

(NOTE: There were ten bound volumes of the Scrap Book in 1906.)

Never one to let a grudge go D.D. broached the topic again with some new jabs at B.J. and an updated accounting of the Scrap Book possibly gleaned from a P.S.C. School Announcement.

"The original article, as written by me, contained in the first four paragraphs, the following:

"It will be of interest to learn how Dr. D. D. Palmer discovered that the body is heated by nerves, and not by blood.

"In the afternoon of July 1, 1903, in suite 15 Aiken block, Santa Barbara, Cal., D. D. Palmer was holding a clinic. The patient was Roy Renwick of that city. There were present among the rest as students, O. G. Smith, Minora C. Paxson, in all told eight witnesses.

"The patient A. R. Renwick's left hand, arm, shoulder and on up to the spine, was intensely hot. Dr. Palmer drew the attention of the class to the excessive heated condition of the portion named; the remainder being normal in temperature. He then gave an adjustment in the dorsal region which relieved the pinched nerve on the left side, also the excessive heat of the upper limb; but he had thrown the vertebra too far, which had the effect of pinching the nerves on the right side, and immediately causing the upper right limb to be excessively hot. He asked the class, "Is the body heated by blood or by nerves?" He then left them for two or three minutes. He returned and asked, "Is the body heated by blood or by nerves?" The class unanimously answered "Nerves." Thus was this new thought originated. The above circumstance is substantiated by a letter written that evening to the doctor's son, B. J. Palmer, D. C., also several following letters which further explained that the caloric of the body, whether normal or in excess was furnished by calorific nerves. These letters were placed with other original writings in one of the 30 bound volumes in order to prove the autobiography of Chiropractic from its birth. Here are the original writings which show beyond the shadow of a doubt who originated the principle of Chiropractic. Dr. B. J. Palmer anticipated that some sneak thief would try to appropriate the credit of originality and would desire to rob his father of the honor justly due him; hence his reason for compiling his original writings.

Little did I then think that B. J. Palmer, my only son would prove to be the sneak thief who would try to appropriate the credit of originality and would desire to rob his father of the honor justly due him. Little did I think then, that my only son would play the Judas, put me in prison, rob me financially and of credit justly due me."

-THE CHIROPRACTOR'S ADJUSTER, DD PALMER, 1910, P. 628

D.D. challenged to let the Scrap Book set the record straight arose over the subject of Innate as seen in the following example. D.D. republished an article from B.J.'s publication. The passages in "quotes" are B.J.'s. The unquoted passages are D.D.'s interjections.

INNATE.

I quote: "This (Innate and Educated Intelligence) is a pet theory of mine because of this peculiar fact in the development of the nervous system, we find that it develops into two systems. The Innate nervous system acts independently and alone, separate and apart and is not a counterpart of the Educated Nervous System, neither is the Educated a counterpart of the other, but while the Innate would be able to perform all its functions without the educated, yet the educated could not perform one action at any time without the Innate Nervous System. It is because of this fact that we place such an importance upon the Innate direct nervous system - preceding the Educated at all times. If our Innate Nervous System did not exist within our tissue cells we could not live and Educated could not control at will certain conscious actions. The minds behind those systems are conscious at all times."

He says, "This is a pet theory of mine." The Chiropractic principle of the two intelligences may yet remain a **theory** with him, a scheme which may terminate in speculation. Is it possible that he yet holds Innate, the source of functional energy, only as a tentative conjecture of vital phenomena?

"This is a pet **theory of mine.**" Innate and Educated Intelligences were among my earliest Chiropractic conceptions. They were to me a vital fact, a condensed proposition of important practical truth; one of the basic principles of the science of Chiropractic. That boy should long ere this have received it as such and not continue to hold it as a "pet theory." Among my writings of five years ago, was one on "Innate Intelligence." It can be found in Vol. 1 of The Science of Chiropractic, commencing on page 109, covering five pages. It is "Copyright, 1906, B. J. Palmer, D. C., Davenport, Iowa, U. S. A." It is included in the revised edition without giving due credit, thereby assuming ownership, and making the author liable to a "penalty for inserting or impressing false notice. The false insertion or impression of a notice of copyright in or upon any article, **whether such article be subject to copyright or otherwise,** or knowingly to issue, sell or import **any article bearing such false notice of copyright, is prohibited under penalty of one hundred dollars, recoverable** one-half for the person who shall sue for such penalty and **one-half to the use of the United States. The circuit courts of the United States sitting in equity are authorized to enjoin the issuing, publishing or selling of any article marked or imported in violation of the copyright laws.**

"So to, he may maintain an action at law for the injury to his reputation as an author arising from false representations As to his authorship of a work **or from the publication of his work in a mutilated form.**" See sections 925 and 930 of Law and Procedure."

There are forty articles which have been falsely copyrighted. Each of which stand liable to a penalty of \$100, also damages for mutilation and injury to my reputation as an author.

If I should authorize the circuit courts of the United States sitting in equity to enjoin the issuing, publishing or selling of any such article marked in violation of the copyright laws, the penalties would be sufficient to blow up that pseudo fountain head.

I have been lenient, knowing that if I should deprive the thief of my property, that it would **dispossess him of nine-tenths of all the literature he has which is characteristic of the science, art or philosophy of Chiropractic.**

Inasmuch as Innate controls all the vital functions, it forms one of the basic principles of Chiropractic. And whereas, it is stated on page 10 of the twelve feet of knocking, "I can stand before you and say that 99 per cent of these are ideas of others than D. D. Palmer." I am not satisfied with such small favors, being only allowed the credit of one per cent of what is now known as the science of Chiropractic.

On page 91 of August and September number, 1908, of The Chiropractor, I find, "Dr. B. J. Palmer, the developer of this wonderful science and philosophy."

In the June and July number of The Chiropractor, 1908, page 37, "It has long been proclaimed that D. D. Palmer was the discoverer of the fundamental crude principles and that B. J. Palmer, D. C., Ph. C., was the developer of this science. It is up to you to disprove that if you can. You have never made any efforts in that direction, for its basis is too well established."

It has been proclaimed for fourteen years that I was the discoverer and developer of the science of Chiropractic. The honor of being the developer of the science was not self-appropriated by another until within the last two years. Even up to 1907, page 35, of the Chiropractor states, "What little you (O. G. Smith) know of Chiropractic was taught you (in 1899-1910) years ago, by D. D. Palmer, as **original principles, the product of a masterful mind that dared to conceive, teach and prove** the efficiency of that which you are today trying to give to others in a jumbled scrap pile. I know and have been with both for years." So, that **long proclaimed**, consists by his own statement, of **one year**.

"The fundamental, crude principles," were the "original principles" ten years ago. These "original principles" cover a hundred pages as recorded in Vol. 1. of the Science of Chiropractic. We are told that they were "the product of a masterful mind." These are the basic principles which "Uncle Howard" said at the "Feast of the Buzzards," "D. D. Palmer stumbled onto by chance."

The Chiropractor tells us that these original principles of Chiropractic were conceived-not "stumbled onto by chance"-by me. "Uncle Howard," when addressing the "Feast of the Buzzards," said, that they were all acquainted with the facts regarding the discovery of Chiropractic. The Chiropractor states that he was with O. G. Smith and D. D. Palmer for years and **knows that the master mind of D. D. Palmer conceived and originated the principles of Chiropractic previous to ten years ago**. It is now too late in the day to attempt to steal these discoveries.

Yes, I see by your letterhead that you established it in 1885, when you were three years of age, ten years before it was born. It seems that it is about time that I should get a move on myself and make an effort to disprove that falsehood or otherwise the basis "Established in 1885," by the pseudo "fountain head" may become history.

The article on "Innate Intelligence," written over six years ago by me contains the one-hundredth per cent referred to by "Uncle Howard," of that which has been developed as Chiropractic. It also contains the Chiropractic principles of which we are told, on page 4 of February 5 of the P. S. C. weekly output. "It was only a matter of two years ago that this physiology was first thought out."

Since then the possessor of those notes has not added one single thought to the science that is worth picking up.

"The reason for the recent progress in the **last two years** was because man has been analyzed as he is; man has been resolved into his component elements; he has been found out to be a thinking and an active product. He has been found to be alive with thoughts; dead without them. This shows the necessity of the joint composite condition of anatomy and intelligence-that they should be studied together. The keynote of physiology, then, as it stands today, is analysis and observation, rather than experiment."

"It is up to you to disprove that if you can." We will disprove the negative proposition by proving the affirmative.

“The true status of physiology today has been worked out by **one** who has never performed a torturing experiment on any living animal.” That **one** is myself.

If any there be, who has a doubt as to who wrote the following article on Innate Intelligence, they can find the original manuscript at 828 Brady Street. It was written by my hand. As stated on page 10 of the “Feast of the Buzzards,” which is not copyrighted, “I do not know that I have ever stated to you that we have on file in the 70 volumes of notes which we have, copies of every idea that has been brought out and used in Chiropractic and even before Chiropractic began-I can give you the date and origin of every step.”

These “70 volumes of notes” are silent witnesses and will show when inquired for, that I was the originator of every idea in Chiropractic up to the time I left Davenport.

Innate Intelligence embodies the religious plank of the foundation of Chiropractic. I am the man who hewed out that plank and fitted it in the framework of Chiropractic.

The reader can judge, from the following article written by me and now copied from Vol. 1 of The Science of Chiropractic, whether the philosophy of Innate Intelligence “is two years old” or more than five. Thon can learn who was the originator of the theosophical philosophy of Chiropractic by reading

“Innate Intelligence.”

“Each individual has two distinct and separate intellects, the Innate and the Educated. These thinking forces existing in the same body are very closely associated and influence each other.” Innate retains its education acquired in past ages. Educated starts in life without any knowledge of the past.

-THE CHIROPRACTOR'S ADJUSTER, DD PALMER, 1910, P. 639

(NOTE: The Scrap Book consisted of 70 volumes at the time of this writing.)

If he will examine my writings which are locked up at the P. S. C., and which were written before I taught the science and art of Chiropractic to a living person, he will find the following: “Chiropractic is defined as being the science of adjusting by hand any or all luxations of the 300 articular joints of the human body; more especially the 52 articulations of the spinal column, for the purpose of freeing any or all impinged nerves which cause deranged functions. Ninety-five per cent of these are caused by vertebral luxations which impinge nerves.”

-THE CHIROPRACTOR'S ADJUSTER, DD PALMER, 1910, P. 541

B.J. eventually named the “autobiography of Chiropractic” the “Scrap Book” as seen in “The Story of SB” from *The Bigness of the Fellow Within*. The Scrap Book was mentioned again in *Fight To Climb*. B.J. closed “The Story of D.D. Palmer” with:

“History is a CORRECT statement of facts, regardless of whether it helps or hurts. It isn’t a matter of honesty or truthfulness on part of historian; neither should he recite HIS opinions as to whether he likes or dislikes correct facts.

In writing these item re D.D. Palmer, we have checked back and forth in writings of others to see if we could add ideas to our collection. In that relation, we went back to our Scrap Book (See The story of The SB, Vol. XXII, Palmer, 1949). In there, we found writings by C. Sterling Cooley, D.C. He wrote articles in March 1937, March, 1938, March, 1939, March, 1940 - all being reprints from the NC Journal. We would like to quote from them had they been correct statements of facts.”

-FIGHT TO CLIMB, BJ PALMER 1950, P. 81

B.J.’s last mentions of the Scrap Book come from his final book *Our Masterpiece*, where he discussed 30 years of work with the Electroencephaloneuromentimpograph and how it led to an interesting deep study of E.S.P. One day these studies would come to light.

**“With this unusual, distinctive and unique phase of OUR scientific research we were to place two electrode pick-ups on INNATE portion of brain, two electrodic pick-ups on educated portions of our superior meric system, and register frequency of thought-flashes between one and the other and the possible, or impossible a lack of frequency of responsive actions of education in eduated brain responding to same. This led us directly into a deeper study of extra-senory perception which proved most interesting...
...While men were spending millions to reach the moon, we spent 30 years into the hitherto hidden normal and abnormal recesses of man’s existence, where, why, how and when.”**
(P.28.)

“You may ask, what has become of this prodigious monumental field of our “scientific research?...

...These records were kept, filed away, into one series of large bound library of some 600 books, some day to come to light when the vast field of so-called “scientific researchers have reached our stage of understanding.” (P. 36)

“THE CO-OPERATIVE CHIROPRACTIC PROBLEM - Some if these studies have been carefully written and thoughtfully filed in some 72 two-inch binders of Lecture Outlines. Many may see the light of day later. They are now a matter of record. They will be studied later and applied for the benefit of mankind in days to come.” (P. 144)

WHAT BECAME OF THE SCRAP BOOK?

As one can see by this editor's compilation B.J. made several references to his Scrap Book in his publications. The Scrap Book began as a few bounded books named the autobiography of Chiropractic and grew into a massive archive of the history and research of the Palmer School of Chiropractic.

B.J. gave us a small paper trail to follow in regards to finding his Scrap Book. *In the Bigness of the Fellow Within* "The Story of SB" gave us his best clue.

"1890 was the beginning of our SB. We have kept it alive. Today we have a vault 20 feet long, 12 feet wide, 60 feet high divided into 3 floors, with filing cabinets of every description filled with things connected with chiropractic, directly or indirectly. For fifty-nine years we have compiled, cataloged, card-indexed every imaginable thing. Millions of copies! In that vault lies the history of Chiropractic before it was, and as it has been ever since."

It is certain that the vault would be accessible only to faculty. Chiropractic Historian Rolf Peters and Palmer graduate stated he was aware of the vault storage area as a student and yearbook editor in the 1950's. Other historians have mentioned an index cabinet outside the vault area that corroborates with B.J.'s mention of a card index.

Three floors of vaults containing files seems like it would be easy to locate on the grounds of Palmer College. However, Dr. Merwin Zarbuck found no trace of it when he inquired of it at Palmer. None at Palmer including David Palmer or his daughters knew where the Scrap Book was stored. Perhaps after B.J.'s death the scrap book and cabinet index were completely obscured from public view.

Dr. Zarbuck joined by Dr. Gary Street searched Palmer grounds for over 25 years looking for the Scrap Book. Finally their diligence paid off.

The following piece is an interview with Dr. Gary Street discussing the search and discovery of B.J.'s Scrap Book and how a mysterious elevator shaft became part of the story.

DR. GARY STREET INTERVIEW

From Spinal Column Radio

The Discovery of the Scrap Book

“Have you ever heard of a gentleman by the name of Merwin Zarbuck? Very behind the scenes fellow, brilliant mind, photographic mind, Chiropractor. Had been looking for the Scrap Book, B.J.’s Scrap Book for..25 years. When I met him, he got me interested in Chiropractic history. Another 25 years passed, looking for the Scrap Book.

Finally we went to Palmer College. We went to Dr. Kern and said, “what we’d like to do is go through the B.J. Mansion. We think the Scrap Book is hidden in the mansion”. He said, “OK”.

So we went into the mansion, we covered that entire building, from the attic to the basement, pecking on walls, finding all sorts of unusual things. We didn’t find the Scrap Book.

So we went to the next possible place the D.D. Memorial (building). Didn’t find it there.

So we walk into Palmer’s front door to the clinic. Started measuring walls. And there’s this section of the wall 18 feet by 18 feet, no windows, no doors. Dr. Kern said, “we’d like to knock a hole in the wall.” And then he brought the janitor down with a sledge hammer. We’re on the second floor. And he started breaking into the stucco, through the brick and runs into the elevator shaft. And in the elevator shaft students were hired to carry eighty five filing cabinets worth of drawers out of the elevator shaft. IT WAS THE SCRAP BOOK in there...What’s in the Scrap Book? Everything that happened in Chiropractic from Day One to the first eleven years. And we found it in the basement.”

-Gary Street D.C., October 2, 2010, Spinal Column Radio interview by Thomas Lamar D.C.

In his book *D.D. Palmer - The Early Years* Dr. Street called the discovery of the elevator shaft and its contents “The Grand Find.” Each floor contained nearly eighty-five filing cabinets full of drawers. Most of the contents came from the B.J. Palmer Chiropractic Clinic. However, the basement contained some drawers of packages wrapped in brown paper tied with a string. Each package was dated beginning from the late 1800’s. This was the Scrap Book as BJ described that “had not seen the light of day.”

Dr. Street further gave some more information regarding the discovery when promoting his book *D.D. Palmer the Early Years*: “**Several years ago, Dr. Merwyn Zarbuck and Dr. Gary R. Street found the B.J. Palmer Scrap Book in a sealed elevator shaft at Palmer College of Chiropractic in Davenport, Iowa. It was an unbelievable find! All chiropractic history prior to 1895 for the next eleven years was bound by quarter of years. As they opened the sealed packages, Glenda Weise, Palmer Archivist preserved documents, some are now available in the Palmer Archives in Davenport.**”

JOSEPH KEATING ON THE ELEVATOR SHAFT

One of the most prolific writers of Chiropractic history made a few brief mentions of the elevator shaft discovery in *Dynamic Chiropractic* and *Constructs for a Chiropractic Profession*.

First, in April 23, 1993, in an article titled “Dispelling Some Myths About Old Dad Chiro” Keating wrote:

“Where to begin? Which chiro skeletons to bring out of the closet? There are so many! The exhumation of the notorious elevator shaft at Palmer College in Davenport has produced such a wealth of intriguing information. Moreover, the growing volume of serious scholarship in chiropractic history is providing new insights into the chiropractic century.”

In *Dynamic Chiropractic*, September 1, 1994 in an article titled “Beyond the Green Books” he wrote:

“Who will write the history of the PSC? The research necessary to this task will require reading very far beyond those green books! Again the fountain Head News comes to the fore, and all of those marvelous PSC yearbooks so faithfully preserved by BJ and now the archivists at the Palmer Library. The recollections and paper trails of people as diverse as August Dye, Morris Bealle, Frank W. Elliot, Benarr MacFadden, Joe Maynard, Dave Palmer, Andy Peterson, W. Heath Quigley, Ronald Reagan, the Lincoln College’s founders, the inspectors of the American Medical Association (e.g., Schools, 1928) and a host of other alumni and friends of the institution will have to be explored if justice is to be done to this story. I’m tempted to write the PSC’s history myself...now there’s a frightening thought!

The profession has a very rich history, full of wonders as well as warts. It is a disservice to the many chiropractors who sacrificed and contributed throughout the century to presume that the green books are all or even most of what constitutes chiropractic history. It’s time for a little maturity in sizing up where the profession has come from. For better or worse, B.J. Palmer was an important figure, and his green books have an important place on the discipline’s past. But his is only one part of that story, and DCs, including Palmer graduates, need to look past the “Developer” to that extensive treasure that BJ so faithfully preserved (in the elevator shaft): the literature beyond the green books.”

And finally Keating wrote in *Dynamic Chiropractic*, March 27, 1995 in an article titled “Who Will Save the Family Jewels?”:

“To be sure, the Davenport facility has enjoyed a distinct advantage in establishing its collection. The college is the oldest institution of any type in the profession, and its leader from 1906 to 1961 was a remarkable hoarder with a sense of history and his own destiny.

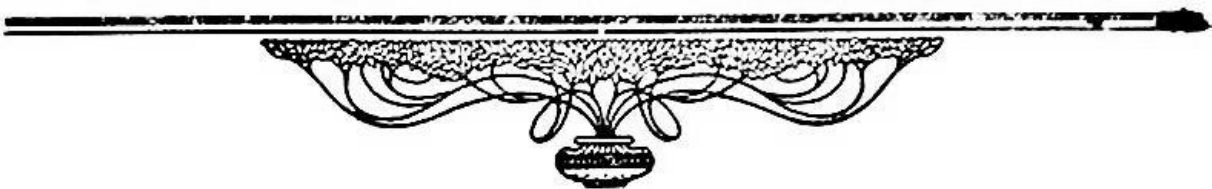
To B.J. Palmer, who collected everything related to chiropractic (whether he approved of the content or not), we owe a debt of gratitude. The contents of the notorious elevator shaft, a storage area at the Palmer school in which B.J. accumulated a mountain of paper, is part of the explanation for the breadth and utility of the Palmer collection. The holdings of the Palmer Archives are not the largest in the profession (they may be second in volume); what distinguishes it most significantly is the care which it receives.”

Keating commented on the archive’s need for security measures when making the materials available:

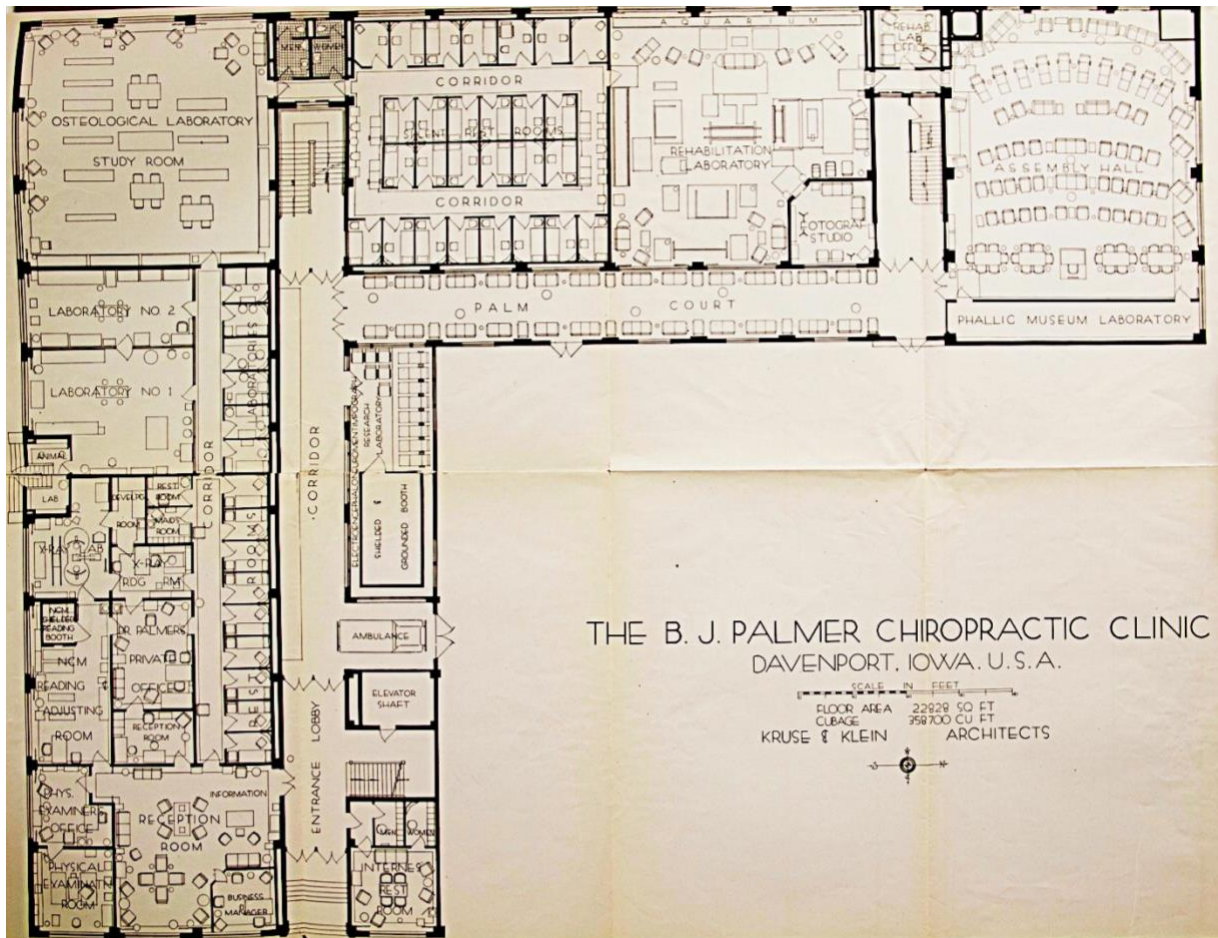
“A team of archivists and assistants apply themselves daily to the on-going tasks involved in restoring, cataloguing, preserving, and storing the profession's "family jewels." They labor constantly to strike that delicate balance between the need for security of the collection and the need to provide access to those who wish to explore the roots and branches of chiropractic.”

Keating wrote in the 1992 Summer *Philosophical Constructs for the Chiropractic Profession* of failure to locate any documents from the elevator shaft discovery confirming a first Chiropractic adjustment. Such documentation would be very exciting to the Chiropractic profession who knows the Harvey Lillard story very well, but have never seen proof of it. Keating wrote in his article “The Evolution of D.D. Palmer’s Metaphors and Hypotheses”:

“Although the date of Mr. Lillard's first adjustment (and/or of the first chiropractic adjustment, whomever received it) may be trivial, the document from which it is drawn is not. In the past few years the notorious elevator shaft at Palmer College in Davenport has yielded up a number of documents from D.D. Palmer's days as a magnetic healer and his early development of chiropractic (1896-1902). These and later sources help to clarify the conceptual metamorphosis that the founder underwent as his "boy," chiropractic, took shape. Review of these documents and Palmer's later writings may help to soften attitudes about the supposedly unchanging character of chiropractic metaphors and theories.”

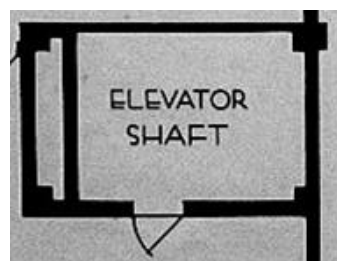


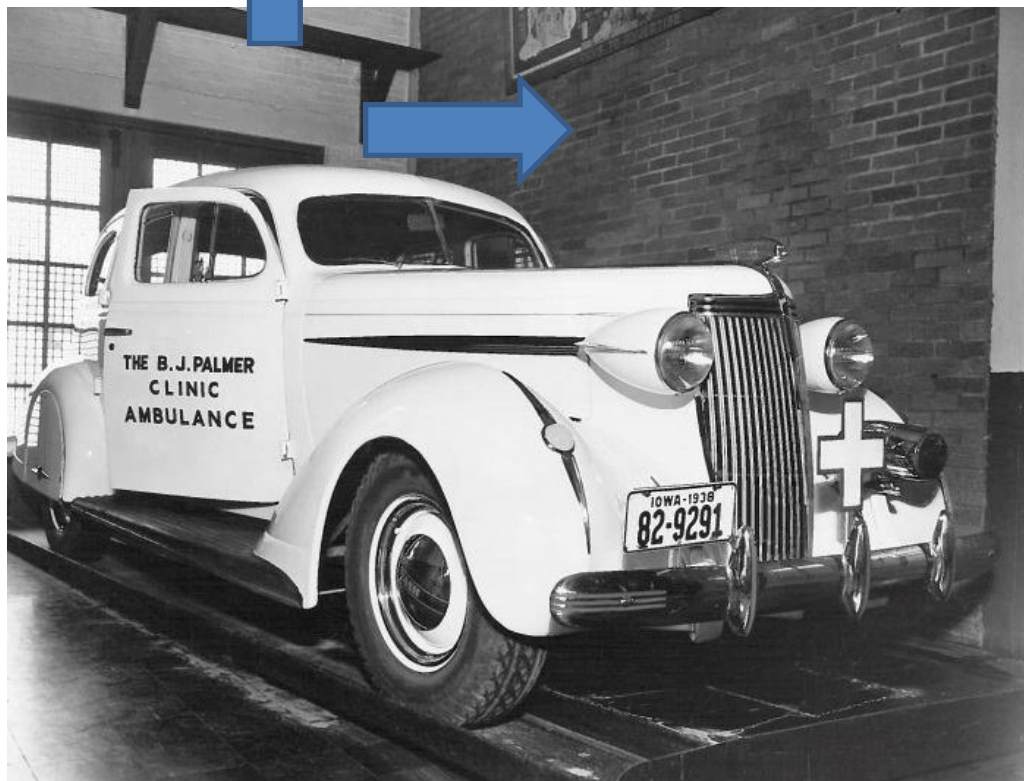
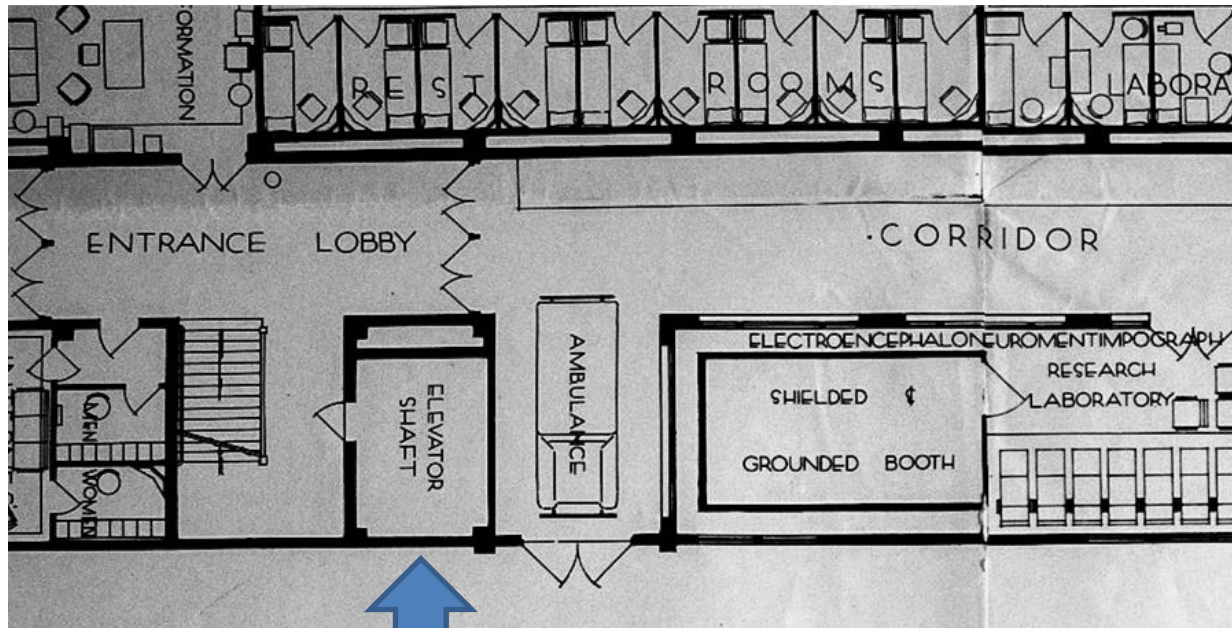
BJ PALMER CLINIC BLUE PRINTS



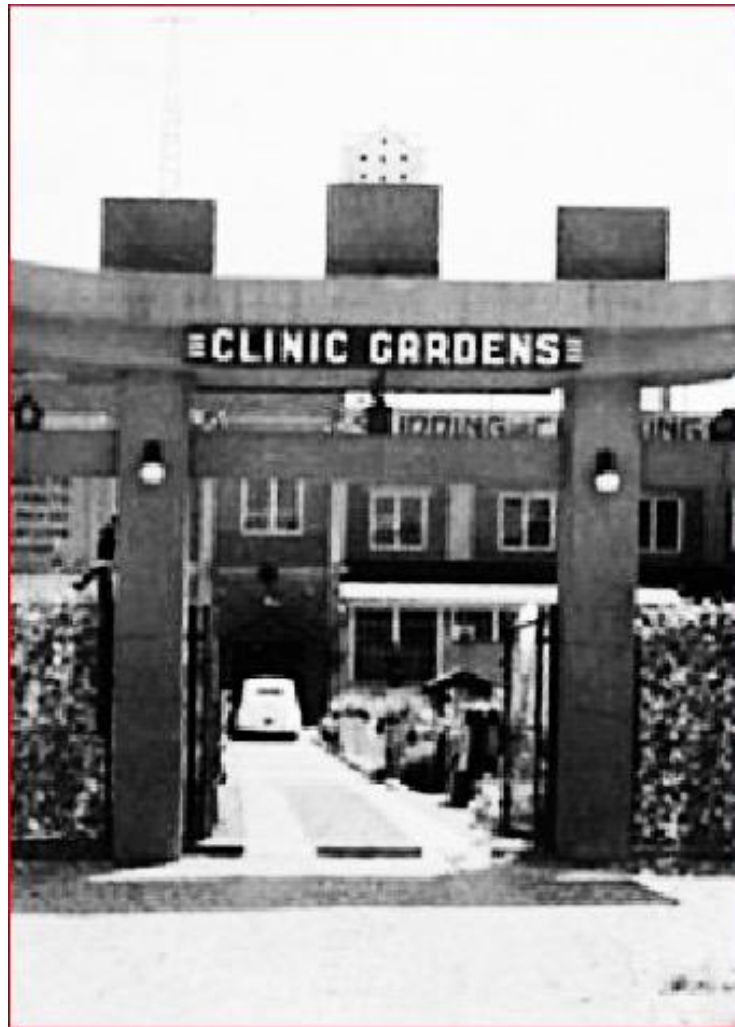
The blueprints of the B.J. Palmer Chiropractic Clinic show the elevator shaft. The shaft was just inside the entrance to the building. Opposite of it was the garage to the clinic ambulance.

Palmer College stated that there was not a functioning elevator in the shaft due to lack of funds. The blueprints show an entrance to the shaft. The entrance may have been walled over later, after B.J.'s death.



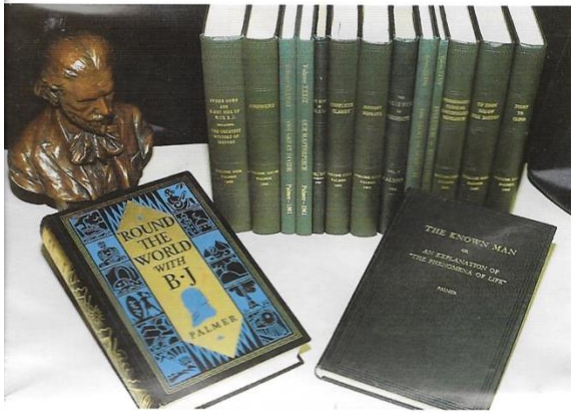


This photo of the ambulance parked inside the B.J. Palmer Clinic may show the back of the elevator shaft vault.



A view from the outside of the B.J. Clinic ambulance garage. Inside the garage and to the left was the back of elevator shaft vault.

Cache of Original "GREEN BOOKS" Found!



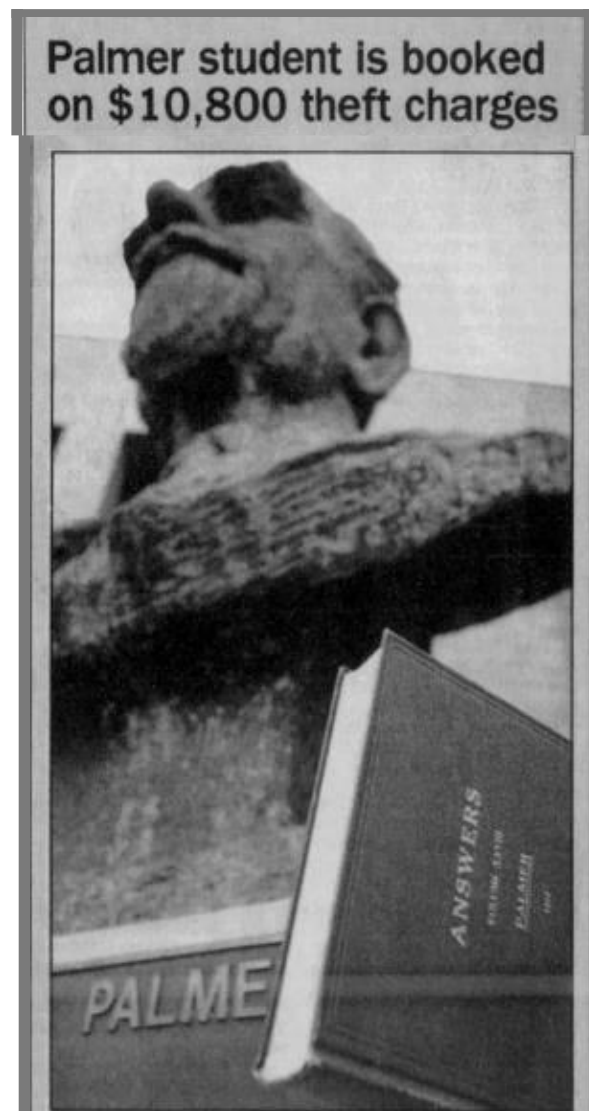
Recently a supply of Palmer "Green Books" in MINT condition were discovered on the campus of Palmer College of Chiropractic. Most of these books have long been out of print and all are authored by Dr. B.J. Palmer himself. These books, like new, are extremely collectible, and have never been circulated!

In 1994, a work study student of Palmer had stolen some \$10,000 worth of materials including uncirculated, complete sets of green books. The papers stated these books had been discovered in an elevator shaft at Palmer College. The student was charged and most or all of the materials were recovered.

Of no fault of their own, this unfortunate incident most likely interrupted the progress and moral of staff working to digitize and index the entire inventory.

Following, it would be understood if increased security of archive material was mandated, and the recent events of the elevator shaft made it a sensitive topic for the College.

This 1990 pamphlet from Palmer College of Chiropractic announced the discovery of a cache of original, uncirculated Green Books. These uncirculated books were available for purchase and are still sold today.



Palmer College of Chiropractic

Former archivists of the Palmer College of Chiropractic have stated that the materials in the elevator shaft were never lost. Faculty knew where the archival materials were but they were stacked in metal file cabinets three floors high and not accessible. The B.J. Palmer Clinic records took up a majority of the vault space. The continuous filings of president's papers were also stacked in the vault.

“When (Glenda) Wiese took over Special Collections, it was a small reading room, with the materials fitting on eight shelves. A lot of material was added in the 1980’s when the storage in the elevator shaft that BJ built in 1920 for the B.J. Palmer Classroom Building on the Palmer College of Chiropractic campus was emptied. The college had been piling filing cabinet upon filing cabinet since the building was first opened. When the Americans with Disabilities Act (1990) required the installation of an elevator, the shaft needed to be cleared. It was this accession that made the collection unique.” *Chiropractic Journal of Australia, Vol. 43, Number 2, June 2013, “Circle of Friends” by Alana Callender.*

Former Palmer archivist Glenda Weise stated that unfortunately, files previous to 1902 were destroyed by water damage from years of flooding in the shaft area. Some of the materials were also so frail that they have not been available for public viewing. Glenda Weise wrote an informative article *“Restoration of the B.J. Palmer Papers” AHC Journal Volume 10 #2 page 6 (1990).* **“In 1984 Palmer College of Chiropractic decided to install an elevator in an elevator shaft that had been built when the B.J. Palmer Classroom Building was erected in 1921. B.J. Palmer had used the existing space, an area of approximately 20’ by ’20, three stories high, as a storage facility for his voluminous files. Beginning in April 1984, the files were removed from the elevator shaft, and delivered to archives personnel for processing.”**

An exhaustive six years were spent removing the file cabinets, cleaning and preserving the materials and transferring them to safe archive storage. The next several years were spent scanning and indexing materials for archival use and to be available for researchers on microfilm. The project was projected to be completed by 1994.

“Today, Palmer’s Chiropractic Special Collections is second to none and its development is Wiese’s greatest professional accomplishment. Researchers from around the world have taken advantage of the collection and Wiese’s guidance.” *Chiropractic Journal of Australia, Vol. 43, Number 2, June 2013, “Circle of Friends” by Alana Callender.*

CONCLUSION

The following compilation was an objective attempt to trace the evolution of the Scrap Book, or as it was once called “the autobiography of Chiropractic.” B.J. gave us many bread crumbs to follow in regards to his Scrap Book. These “chips” now compiled and pieced together to give a better look at the mosaic.

B.J.’s best description of the location of the Scrap Book was “Today we have a vault 20 feet long, 12 feet wide, 60 feet high divided into 3 floors, with filing cabinets of every description filled with things connected with chiropractic, directly or indirectly. For fifty-nine years we have compiled, cataloged, card-indexed every imaginable thing. Millions of copies! In that vault lies the history of Chiropractic before it was, and as it has been ever since.” It makes perfect sense that an elevator shaft would grant access to vaults divided by three floors.

To the Chiropractic researcher and historian, it is a blessing that a vast amount of materials from B.J.’s scrapbook, have been made available. It is also bittersweet that the entire history that was once collected so carefully by B.J. and D.D. is no longer complete. Of greatest interest would be the original writings of D.D. Palmer that traced the evolution of Chiropractic step by step, collected in some nine bound volumes dating 1890-1904. Also missing is D.D. Palmer’s earliest newsletters on magnetic healing dating as far back as 1886. Out of the thirteen years of D.D.’s newsletters (The Educator, The Magnetic Cure and The Chiropractic), only about seven of 29 editions remain in the archives.

These vital pieces would document the transformation and development of Palmer’s magnetic healing into the new science of Chiropractic, and all the fascinating events that followed.

B.J. wrote that one day a historian could write the Chiropractic history from facts of all that was compiled that no man, time nor action could dispute. Chiropractic may have lost this opportunity but its history has been so greatly enriched by the materials now available in the Palmer archives and the unfathomable work from all who made this possible.

The David D. Palmer library and archives provides an exceptional high standard of historical preservation through a new digital platform that makes the scrapbook content more visible and searchable for all. Rosemary Reiss and the staff are also extremely helpful with specific Chiropractic history research inquiries.

View the continuously growing digital collections at:
<https://library.palmer.edu/collections/specialservices/digitalcollections>

